

GIVE QUAIL A CHANCE

IS FARMER'S FRIEND AND MONEY-SAVER EVERYWHERE.

Sportsman in Destroying Birds of Such Direct Economic Importance Does Damage Which Cannot Be Estimated in Dollars.

Careful and conservative students of its habits have rated every quail as worth five dollars to the farmer. Few turkeys yield so much, yet the farmer would feel insulted to have a sportsman ask—or take without asking—the privilege of shooting some of his domestic fowls.

The man with the gun may not maim or even frighten his horses and cattle, though he frequently does injure them more or less through the latter cause if not the former, but in destroying birds of such direct economic importance he does a damage which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Guiltless of even a little trespassing charged to its cousin, the ruffed grouse or pheasant, that of feasting on



Eggs of the Bob White.

young twigs, sprouts and buds, it has never been convicted of real damage at any season of the year.

It is a diligent gleaner in stubble fields, but there is no evidence that it destroys either sprouting or ripening grain.

Few birds, save the rose-breasted grosbeak, will devour Colorado potato bugs like the quail. The moth and larva of the cut-worm are eaten with relish. Chinch bug, cotton worm, cucumber beetle, wireworm, cloverleaf weevil, army worm, cotton bollweevil, rose bug, grasshopper, locust and tobacco worm butterfly are among the ingredients of its flesh diet. Few birds eat so large a proportion of injurious insects.

Just the money value saved to us by this intervention cannot be even approximated. But when we consider the fact that figures show the loss from the boll worm in some years at \$15,000,000; potato beetle, \$10,000,000; cotton worm, \$20,000,000; chinch bug and Rocky Mountain locust each \$100,000,000, it is very evident that birds which make them a considerable portion of their food are too valuable to be killed just for sport.

As a seed—and weed—destroyer, its mission is scarcely less important. The food capacity of each bird is estimated at a half ounce per day.

Some one, taking Virginia for the basis of computation and allowing four quails to the square mile, finds that in that state alone 573 tons of seeds are consumed by quails during the months from September 1 to April 30. Some of our worst weeds are also included in the list, as grab grass, black plantain, cockle, orange hawk-weed, rag-weed, fox tail, wild morning glory and bindweed.

The farmer who scatters grain freely about the yard in time of heavy snow will find that they are as regular feeders as his domestic fowls, and the little care given for the short period required pays in pleasure as well as in dollars and cents.

Remedy for Farcy.

I have a recipe for the cure of farcy that is so common to horses. I have tried it and have never known it to fail. Here it is: One pound of sulphur; one pound cream of tartar; one ounce salt-petre; one ounce resin. Mix this together and give a tablespoonful in the feed once a day for three days, then after three days give two doses of the same. You will find that it will bring your horses out all right. This remedy will remove all pin worms also.—W. Byrdon, Grantsdale, Mont.

Modern Farming.

The term "general farming" or even "farmer" is no longer of fitting application, for our very best and most successful farmers raise either beef, grain, butter, mutton or pork, but not all of these.

Convenient Feed.

Shredded fodder is much more convenient to feed than the shock fodder. The time and labor saved in feeding shredded fodder about compensates for the time and labor taken in shredding.

GARDEN WORK FOR SEEDTIME

Many Insects Attack and Injure Potatoes, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Radishes and Other Plants.

(By FRANK H. SWEET.)

Watch out for these. The potato bug attacks potatoes, egg plants and tomatoes. Use paris green and other arsenic poisons. The cabbage worm attacks cabbage, cauliflower and turnips. Hand picking is best in small gardens.

Wire worm attacks potatoes, corn and some seeds. Fall turning of the soil will expose and kill them.

The cutworm attacks small plants of cabbage, beans, corn, tomatoes, etc. In small gardens dig around the plant which has been cut off. The worm may be found in the soil and killed, or the transplanted plants may be wrapped with a cylinder of tough paper reaching one inch below ground and three inches above.

The striped cucumber beetles attack squashes, cucumbers and melons and the newly hatched worms do damage to corn roots. Sow extra seed. Dust the stems and leaves with air-slaked lime after every rain.

The flea beetle attacks radishes, tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, etc., when the plants are young. Keep the plants dusted with air-slaked lime or plaster, mixed with a little paris green, or similar poison.

Plant lice or aphids, green and dark-colored, attack lettuce, eggplants, peas and beets. Use kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

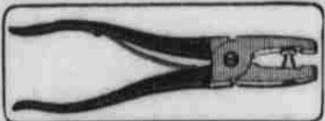
The parsley worm attacks celery, carrots and parsley. Hand picking is the best for the small garden.

The squash vine borer attacks stems of cucumbers, squash and melons. Cover the first joint of the vine with earth.

SCHEME FOR MARKING SHEEP

By Series of Notches Any Numbers Desired for Farm Flock May Be Easily Obtained.

Nothing is a good way to mark sheep, and it is quite frequently used. Notches upon certain parts of the ears indicate certain numbers, the sum of the numbers represented by the notches being the number of the sheep. By a series of notches any numbers desired for the farm flock can be obtained. Numbers up in the hundreds involve a rather complicated system, but these are not usually necessary on the farm. To avoid a complex system, each crop of lambs may be numbered from one upward. In this way it will not generally be necessary to notch higher than 100. This system is sometimes used as a check for ear tags in case the latter become torn out.



Punch Used for Inserting Ear Labels—Can Also Be Used for Notching.

essary on the farm. To avoid a complex system, each crop of lambs may be numbered from one upward. In this way it will not generally be necessary to notch higher than 100. This system is sometimes used as a check for ear tags in case the latter become torn out.

POTATOES IN DISEASED SOIL

Fungus Causing Blight and Rot Does Not Survive Freezing, Says a New York Bulletin.

The question is frequently asked, "Is it safe to plant potatoes on a field where blight and rot have been destructive the previous season?" The New York Agricultural Experiment station answers, in bulletin No. 367, that the fungus causing blight and rot does not survive freezing in the soil; so that, under all ordinary conditions, it is as safe to plant potatoes in a field where these diseases have prevailed during a past season, as in any other place. Those interested can secure the bulletin by writing to Geneva for it.

Machinery is Cheapest.

Some farmers declare that it is cheaper to hire men to run the farm than to buy machinery. Maybe it is but nobody can prove it. Besides the machines never go to town on Saturday and fall to come back on Monday, but are always right on the job when needed and the wife does not have to cook and wash for them.

Beef Supply.

This country will have to supply the world with a large part of the beef in the future and this will come from the farms now that the open ranges no longer exist. This means that a farmer who makes a close study of beef breeding and cattle feeding now will have a good start when the boom comes.

Factor in Soil Conservation.

Every land owner who leases his farms should introduce a system of tenant farming in connection with livestock growing and feeding. Long leases with live stock feeding would prove a mighty factor in soil conservation.

IDEAS for HOME BUILDERS

By WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

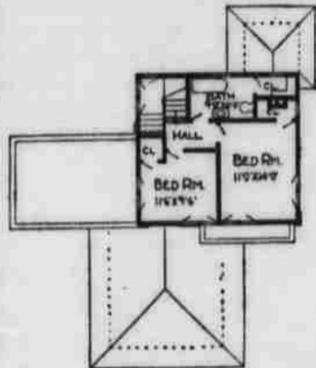
It is surprising to one who has not given the matter thought, how many little points there are connected with the planning of an up-to-date convenient residence that can be gotten all wrong if the architect is not exceedingly careful or doesn't know his business, and the house resulting be almost ruined, so far as comfort and the conveniences of housekeeping are concerned.

It has frequently been suggested that architects doing residence work should seek advice of the women concerning many points, and find out from first-hand testimony just how the housekeeper wants to have the many features which mean so much to her, but which mere man knows very little of. Some of these points that have been suggested are as follows:

What woman would put in laundry tubs so deep that the luckless worker who is of short or medium stature is in constant danger of pitching forward upon her head, while the tall woman can at least reckon upon a headache or backache as the result of a few hours work; or, who but man would make the ledge between the tubs so wide that no ordinary wringer can be fitted to it? Would any woman dream of standing a kitchen range so close to the wall on the side where

A clever woman assisting in planning houses or apartments would see the advantage of plain moldings and woodwork, oiled kitchen and bathroom floors, and washable walls. Another feature that might be easily introduced in the kitchen, laundry and bathroom floors is a drain, so that they could be flushed with water that would run off through connections with pipes.

In the more luxurious homes, dish and clothes washers run by electricity



Second Floor Plan.

would help materially to render the work less disagreeable and to induce the servant problem to settle itself. Fireless cookers, now used by not a few up-to-date housekeepers, might also be built in.

Indoor drying rooms for use on snowy or rainy washdays are another convenience that might easily be provided for in the cellar, but are gen-



erally lacking. These are but a few of the things that a woman assistant could keep before the eyes of an architect in the domestic branch of the work.

In buildings that are to be rented, it should be made an invariable rule to put in as many permanent features as possible, such as towel and soap racks and medicine chest in bathrooms, utensil shelves and hooks in kitchen and pantry, as well as curtain hooks and portiere poles, in addition to shades and screens for windows and doors. For, where this is not done, each succeeding tenant adds his mite to the disfigurement of walls and woodwork.

In the design illustrated herewith, many of these suggestions have been taken advantage of, and this design is offered as embodying numerous desirable features and labor-saving conveniences which the women appreciate.

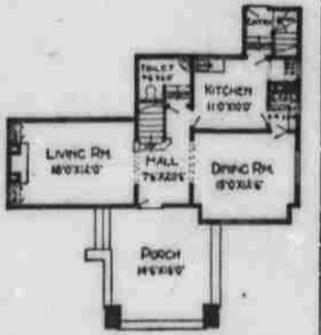
In this design there are three large rooms on the main floor, besides pantry, downstairs toilet room, ice box alcove and back entry. The front of the house is especially attractive, with the large living room, lighted on three sides. Broad casement openings connect the stair hall with the living room on one side and the dining room on the other, making in all a very spacious apartment.

The second floor of this house is small, compared to the first-floor plan, since the living room is a one-story wing with flat roof. This, however, provides a very nice second-story balcony opening out of one of the bedrooms, which can be used very easily for an outdoor sleeping room in the summer time. Both of the bedrooms are of good size, and are nicely arranged for convenience.

This house is designed along strictly modern lines, giving the popular cement stucco outside finish. The house will cost from \$3,500 to \$4,000, depending on the local material and labor market. It is a design of a good deal of style and can be recommended as generally satisfactory.

an extra toilet and laboratory should be provided on the first floor.

There is no good reason, either, for setting a bathtub a few inches above the floor, thus leaving a space underneath which is almost inaccessible and yet must be kept clean for sanitary reasons. Then, too, if the demand were insistent enough, manufacturers might see fit to market a washstand so made that a woman's hair would not inevitably catch upon the faucet every time she washed her face.



First Floor Plan.

TWO WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Chicago, Ill.—"I must thank you with all my heart for Lydia E. Pinkham's



Vegetable Compound. I used to go to my doctor for pills and remedies and they did not help me. I had headaches and could not eat, and the doctor claimed I had female trouble and must have an operation. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it and feel fine. A lady said one day, 'Oh, I feel so tired all the time and have headache.' I said, 'Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,' and she did and feels fine now."—Mrs. M. R. KARSCHNICK, 1438 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Other Case.
Dayton, Ohio.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of pains in my side that I had for years and which doctors' medicines failed to relieve. It has certainly saved me from an operation. I will be glad to assist you by a personal letter to any woman in the same condition."—Mrs. J. W. SHERER, 126 Cass St., Dayton, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



Neuralgia

sufferers find instant relief in Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the painful part—soothes and quiets the nerves. No rubbing—merely lay it on.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

For Neuralgia
"I would not be without your Liniment and praise it to all who suffer with neuralgia or rheumatism or pain of any kind."—Mrs. Henry Bishop, Chicago, Illinois.

Pain All Gone
"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgic headache for 4 months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since."—Mr. J. H. Swinger, Louisville, Ky.

Treatments for Cold and Croup
"My little girl, twelve years old, caught a severe cold, and I gave her three drops of Sloan's Liniment on sugar on going to bed, and she got up in the morning with no signs of a cold. A little boy next door had croup and I gave the mother the Liniment. She gave him three drops on going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—Mr. W. H. Swinger, Chicago, Ill.

At all Dealers. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00
Sloan's Book on Horses sent free.
Address
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Why Scratch?



"Hunt's Cure" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin Disease. 50c at your druggist's, or by mail direct if he hasn't it. Manufactured only by G. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural action, and imparting vigor to the whole system.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES